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## CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

October 8–November 4, 1933

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the United States Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the Public Health Reports, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

*Poliomyelitis.*—The number of cases of poliomyelitis dropped from 1,271 for the preceding 4-week period to 602 for the 4 weeks ended November 4. Each geographic area showed a decline. Compared with recent years the current incidence was about 35 percent above that of the normal years of 1932 and 1929, but it was only about 35 percent of the incidence in the epidemic years of 1930 and 1931.

A comparison of geographic areas shows that the disease was still quite prevalent in some of the New England States. In Vermont, 20 cases were reported for the current period as against 1 case last year; in New York 118 cases as against 24 last year. The number of cases reported from New York, where the disease has been most prevalent, was, however, less than half the number reported for the preceding 4-week period. In the East North Central group, Ohio reported 76 cases as against 8 last year; in the West North Central group, Minnesota reported 55 as against 14; and in the South Atlantic group, West Virginia reported 13 as against 2 for the same period last year. The situation in the South Central and far western areas was about normal for this season of the year.

*Influenza.*—During the current 4-week period the influenza incidence increased about 50 percent. For the entire reporting area the number of cases totaled 3,121. The incidence still remained considerably below the level of last year (4,651 cases), but it was higher than that for the corresponding period in either of the years 1931 or 1930. While the usual seasonal increase was apparent in all sections of the country, only the New England, Middle Atlantic, and

<sup>1</sup> From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U.S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 38 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly telegraphic reports from the State health officers.

South Central areas reported an excess over last year. In the North-eastern sections only a 10 percent increase was reported, while in the South Central areas a 50 percent increase was noted. In the Mountain and Pacific regions 283 cases were reported for this period, as against 1,827 last year.

*Scarlet fever.*—The number of cases of scarlet fever increased from 8,107 for the preceding 4 weeks to 15,456 for the current period. Each geographic area reported practically the same rate of increase. The number of cases reported was the highest for this period in recent years; and this was true of each geographic area except the New England and Middle Atlantic. In those areas the incidence was considerably below that for the same period last year; it was approximately the same as in 1931, but about 35 percent higher than in 1930 and 1929. The South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas reported the greatest increase over the corresponding period last year.

*Diphtheria.*—There were 8,302 cases of diphtheria reported for the current period, an increase of approximately 3,500 over the preceding 4 weeks. The rate of increase was a little higher than for the corresponding period in recent years. For the first time during the current year the incidence rose above that for a corresponding period last year. The numbers of cases for this period in 1932, 1931, and 1930 were 7,684, 9,816, and 6,461, respectively. The disease was most prevalent in the South Atlantic and South Central areas. In the South Atlantic States the number of cases (2,316) was the highest for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. The New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and the Mountain and Pacific regions reported the lowest incidence in recent years.

*Measles.*—The number of cases of measles reported for the current period was 4,005. In relation to the same period last year the incidence was considerably lower in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central and higher in the South Atlantic, South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas. In fact, the incidence in each of the former areas was the lowest in the 5 years for which data are available, while in the latter groups it was highest in the 5 years. For the country as a whole the incidence was only about 88 percent of that reported last year. For this period in 1931 and 1930 the numbers of cases were 4,244 and 3,930, respectively.

*Meningococcus meningitis.*—The incidence of this disease continued very favorable during the current period. The total number of cases reported was 125, as compared with 146, 225, and 319 for the corresponding period in 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively. The South Atlantic States again reported the highest incidence (22 cases) for this period in the 5 years for which data are available. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central areas reported sig-

nificant decreases from last year's figure, while other areas closely approximated last year's incidence.

*Typhoid fever.*—The incidence of typhoid fever continued to decline in all sections of the country. However, a rather slow decline in some sections, particularly the East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific, areas, seemed mostly responsible for a higher incidence for the country as a whole than was reported for this period last year. The number of cases for the 4 weeks ended November 4, was 2,326, as compared with 2,117, 3,015, and 3,140 for the years 1932, 1931, and 1930, respectively.

*Smallpox.*—Smallpox reached its lowest level several weeks earlier during the current year than it has in recent years, and since that time (the middle of September) the incidence has risen gradually and has been slightly higher than it was last year. For the 4 weeks ended November 4 the number of cases was 211, as against 182 last year. The number of cases reported for each of these years is still very low as compared with the same period in 1931, 1930, and 1929, when the numbers of cases were 600, 821, and 1,429, respectively.

For the current period the South Atlantic States reported 23 cases (20 of which occurred in West Virginia) as against 2 last year, and the Pacific area reported 44 as against 26. Illinois reported 40 cases as against 8 last year; but the total number of cases reported from the East North Central area, including Illinois, was only 52 as against 65 last year. Other areas closely approximated last year's incidence.

*Mortality, all causes.*—Deaths from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended November 4 averaged 10.6 per thousand inhabitants (annual basis) as compared with 10.3 and 10.6 in 1932 and 1931, respectively. For a large part of 1933 the death rate has been lower than in the corresponding periods of any preceding year, but is now remaining at about the level of 1932 and 1931.

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## PERMANENT IDENTIFYING MARKS ON CONTAINERS OF POISONOUS FUMIGANTS

Recently there occurred two incidents at quarantine stations of the Public Health Service which suggest the advisability of marking containers of poisonous products with permanent identifying or warning marks in lieu of the rather common practice of depending entirely on printed paper labels pasted on the containers of such products.

At the San Pedro (Calif.) quarantine station, a fumigator was ascending a boarding gangway with both arms full of 2½-pound containers of hydrocyanic acid gas to be used in the fumigation of the ship. The gangway broke, precipitating the employee and the

several containers into the water, and it was impossible to recover all the containers. The second incident occurred during the tropical storm that visited the mid-Atlantic seaboard the latter part of last summer, in which the fumigant storage house at the Baltimore quarantine station was practically washed away, and many tins containing hydrocyanic fumigant material were washed overboard, some of which could not be recovered. These containers were hermetically sealed tins containing the deadly gas of hydrocyanic acid and were identified by paper labels pasted thereon. It was to be expected that these paper labels would wash off and the tins thereupon would become unidentified and particularly dangerous. In both instances the medical officers of the Public Health Service in charge of the stations gave as much publicity as possible, through the cooperation of the local press, to the dangerous character of the lost containers.

One prominent manufacturer of fumigant products has already taken the progressive step of stamping into the tops and bottoms of the tin containers of such products the words "Poison gas" and the symbolic skull and cross bones in addition to using the usual paper label. This procedure is recommended for all poisonous or dangerous products, and its general adoption should lessen the danger in the event that such products become lost or misplaced and fall into the hands of innocent persons who would otherwise be unaware and unwarned of the dangerous nature of the contents should the paper labels become detached.

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## MORTALITY OF COAL MINERS

As part of a study of the effect upon health of exposure to the dusts generated in the extraction of coal, mortality data for both the anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners in this country and in England and Wales have been analyzed, and the results are presented in a publication recently issued by the Public Health Service.<sup>1</sup>

For hard-coal miners, transcripts were obtained of the death records of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the period 1915-23, and of smaller cities and towns nearby for different periods between 1906 and 1925. The record for soft-coal miners is presented through the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Mines, which obtained transcripts of all the deaths occurring among adult males in the coal-producing counties of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Wyoming for the period 1919-23. No figures were available as to the total number of miners among whom the deaths occurred, and so mortality rates could not be computed; but the percentage of deaths from certain

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Bulletin No. 210.

causes within given age limits (proportionate mortality) for the decedent miners was compared with the corresponding percentage for other adult male decedents in the same counties. On account of the large number of deaths from mine accidents, all percentages were based on disease mortality. For the coal miners of England and Wales, standardized death rates were available.

Both anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners in this country experienced an abnormally large proportion of deaths from influenza and pneumonia during influenza epidemics and also in interepidemic periods. The mortality data indicated, although not conclusively, that hard-coal mining involved special risk of death from tuberculosis of the lungs. There was no doubt about an excessive mortality from respiratory diseases as a whole among both anthracite- and bituminous-coal miners. This excess, however, was greater in hard- than in soft-coal mining. The ratio of miners' proportionate mortality from respiratory diseases to that of other adult males in the general population was higher for anthracite than for bituminous miners at every age.

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### COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

*Measure of damages for permanent injury to land caused by municipal septic tank.*—(Texas Court of Civil Appeals; *Town of Merkel v. Patterson et al.*, 56 S.W. (2d) 941; decided Jan. 6, 1933.) An action was brought against a town to recover damages for permanent injury to plaintiffs' land by reason of the location and operation by the town of a septic tank in the vicinity of such land. A jury awarded damages in a specified amount and the town appealed.

One of the matters assigned as error by the town on appeal was an instruction given by the trial court, over objection by the town, regarding the damages, if any, recoverable by the plaintiffs. The instruction involved was as follows:

In considering the amount of damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiffs, you will exclude from your consideration the mere fact that the sewer-disposal plant is established near the plaintiffs' land and will consider only the damages, if any, to plaintiffs' land necessarily caused by the operation of defendant's sewer-disposal plant and which defendant cannot avoid by using due diligence in the operation of said plant.

In its exceptions to the court's charge, the town had urged that the charge "does not limit the time of the plaintiffs' damages to any particular date or dates, giving no measure of damages whatever to guide a jury in finding the damages, if any, that plaintiff has sustained." The court of civil appeals stated that there was some conflict of decision as to the proper measure of damages for permanent injury to land but that the law was well established in Texas that

the rule of measurement was the difference in the value of the land immediately before and immediately after the injury. In sustaining the assignment of error, the appellate court said:

The issue as submitted is subject to practically the same criticism as that pointed out in the case last above cited, wherein it is stated: "It may be conceded that these issues on the measure of damages were incorrect in the form submitted in that the jury was authorized thereunder to consider the value of the land at any time prior to the injury and at any time subsequent thereto when it should have been instructed to confine its consideration as to market value to the time immediately preceding and immediately subsequent to the injury."

### DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1933

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Nov. 4, 1933	Correspond- ing week 1932
<b>Data from 85 large cities of the United States:</b>		
Total deaths.....	7,905	7,184
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	11.1	10.3
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	579	527
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births (81 cities).....	50	44
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 44 weeks of year.....	10.8	11.0
<b>Data from industrial insurance companies:</b>		
Policies in force.....	67,497,374	70,018,127
Number of death claims.....	12,320	11,733
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	9.5	8.8
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 44 weeks of year, annual rate.....	9.8	9.5

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring*

## UNITED STATES

### CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932*

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
<b>New England States:</b>								
Maine.....	3				1		0	0
New Hampshire.....	1				1	1	0	0
Vermont.....	3	4			28		0	0
Massachusetts.....	19	33		3	97	44	1	4
Rhode Island.....	5	6			3	1	0	0
Connecticut.....	5	6	2		3	10	2	0
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>								
New York.....	43	57	127	115	251	239	3	4
New Jersey <sup>1</sup> .....	36	16	11	6	18	91	0	2
Pennsylvania.....	61	121			128	171	2	1
<b>East North Central States:</b>								
Ohio.....	120	119	93	93	50	114	1	3
Indiana.....	101	88	57	58	9	9	1	4
Illinois.....	49	108	20	21	18	48	5	6
Michigan.....	16	12	1	17	25	149	2	3
Wisconsin.....	13	9	18	28	38	136	0	1
<b>West North Central States:</b>								
Minnesota.....	8	14	1		16	64	0	1
Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	23	19			1	2	2	0
Missouri <sup>1</sup> .....	85	93	8		23	18	2	1
North Dakota.....	10				31	157	0	0
South Dakota.....	8	1			64		0	0
Nebraska.....	7	33			2	1	0	1
Kansas.....	45	26		2	12	1	0	1
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>								
Delaware.....	1	2			2		0	0
Maryland <sup>1</sup> .....	31	16	5	3		3	0	0
District of Columbia.....	14	8	1	2	7		0	0
Virginia.....	92	57			43	43	2	1
West Virginia.....	98	39	63	5	28	33	0	0
North Carolina <sup>1</sup> .....	114	67	12	6	38	58	0	0
South Carolina.....	24	84	337	415	74	28	0	0
Georgia <sup>1</sup> .....	47	82			105		2	0
Florida.....	7	16		1		2	0	0
<b>East South Central States:</b>								
Kentucky.....	143	36	19	14	5	4	2	0
Tennessee.....	78	59	38	39	131	1	0	2
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	53	70	29	38	3	6	0	2
Mississippi <sup>1</sup> .....	36	33					0	1

See footnotes at end of table.

## Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
<b>West South Central States:</b>								
Arkansas.....	31	18	29	27	55	1	0	0
Louisiana.....	27	29	11	16	2	8	0	0
Oklahoma.....	56	96	15	22	103	1	0	0
Texas <sup>1,2</sup> .....	244	249	133	106	13	6	0	0
<b>Mountain States:</b>								
Montana.....	3		3	6	1	85	0	0
Idaho.....	1	5			1		0	0
Wyoming.....					2		0	0
Colorado.....	4	4			6		0	0
New Mexico.....	8	25	5	38	15		1	10
Arizona.....	12	3	15	156	7	2	0	1
Utah <sup>1</sup> .....				26	94	1	0	0
<b>Pacific States:</b>								
Washington.....	2	6	1	3	34	10	0	0
Oregon.....	2	2	8	64	29	58	0	0
California.....	44	111	37	478	139	40	0	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>51</b>

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
<b>New England States:</b>								
Maine.....	1	1	7	13	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire.....	0	0	25	18	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	2	2	107	215	0	0	0	4
Rhode Island.....	0	0	12	20	0	0	0	1
Connecticut.....	1	0	55	50	0	0	3	1
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>								
New York.....	13	4	323	357	0	0	19	8
New Jersey <sup>1</sup> .....	3	2	86	107	0	0	5	8
Pennsylvania.....	7	9	377	433	0	0	33	24
<b>East North Central States:</b>								
Ohio.....	9	3	528	543	0	39	17	19
Indiana.....	1	0	142	152	7	0	5	10
Illinois.....	1	6	69	341	0	2	16	14
Michigan.....	1	1	267	207	0	0	7	22
Wisconsin.....	4	1	83	71	27	1	9	1
<b>West North Central States:</b>								
Minnesota.....	4	1	39	61	7	0	4	1
Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	80	36	0	4	1	2
Missouri <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	121	133	4	0	3	3
North Dakota.....	1	0	26	1	0	0	1	0
South Dakota.....	3	0	9	4	1	0	9	1
Nebraska.....	0	2	35	32	0	1	0	1
Kansas.....	1	1	149	93	0	3	6	4
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>								
Delaware.....	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	2
Maryland <sup>1,2</sup> .....	3	1	107	61	0	0	12	11
District of Columbia.....	0	1	10	18	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	1	0	130	91	1	1	17	13
West Virginia.....	1	1	188	73	3	0	36	19
North Carolina <sup>1</sup> .....	2	0	178	73	0	0	6	3
South Carolina.....	2	1	16	13	0	0	6	15
Georgia <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	15	23	0	0	21	10
Florida.....	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	5
<b>East South Central States:</b>								
Kentucky.....	1	1	134	63	0	1	23	6
Tennessee.....	1	1	157	63	2	6	22	9
Alabama <sup>1</sup> .....	0	1	50	48	1	1	8	8
Mississippi <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	33	31	6	2	7	8
<b>West South Central States:</b>								
Arkansas.....	0	0	40	13	2	5	2	9
Louisiana.....	0	1	17	15	1	0	14	6
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	37	40	1	1	22	8
Texas <sup>1,2</sup> .....	1	1	56	102	12	0	41	2

See footnotes at end of table.

*Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Nov. 11, 1933, and Nov. 12, 1932—Continued*

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932	Week ended Nov. 11, 1933	Week ended Nov. 12, 1932
<b>Mountain States:</b>								
Montana.....	0	0	9	15	0	0	4	7
Idaho.....	1	0	7	5	7	7	0	4
Wyoming.....	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	0	0	28	23	11	0	7	3
New Mexico.....	0	0	15	7	0	0	9	3
Arizona.....	0	0	17	6	0	0	0	1
Utah <sup>1</sup> .....	0	0	10	5	0	1	0	0
<b>Pacific States:</b>								
Washington.....	4	1	25	39	5	4	3	0
Oregon.....	0	0	51	25	2	2	10	1
California.....	5	6	187	130	5	0	7	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>235</b>

<sup>1</sup> New York City only.

<sup>2</sup> Week ended earlier than Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> Typhus fever, week ended Nov. 11, 1933, 45 cases, as follows: Maryland, 1; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 14; Alabama, 22; Texas, 5.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

### SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Men- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Infl- uenza	Ma- laria	Mea- sles	Pel- lagra	Pollo- myelitis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
<i>October 1933</i>										
Massachusetts.....	2	108		4	259		23	513	0	20
Missouri.....	3	414	11	15	14		6	442	6	43
New Jersey.....	3	79	41	1	59		39	329	0	29
North Dakota.....	1	35	5		8		13	42	0	6
Texas.....	7	701	345		13	45	2	210	19	194
Wyoming.....	1	2			4		3	34	1	4

<i>October 1933</i>		<i>October 1933—Continued</i>		<i>October 1933—Continued</i>	
	Cases		Cases		Cases
<b>Anthrax:</b>		<b>Lethargic encephalitis:</b>		<b>Tetanus:</b>	
Massachusetts.....	1	Massachusetts.....	4	Massachusetts.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Missouri.....	105	Missouri.....	1
Texas.....	3	New Jersey.....	7	<b>Trachoma:</b>	
<b>Chicken pox:</b>		North Dakota.....	3	Massachusetts.....	2
Massachusetts.....	280	Texas.....	11	New Jersey.....	1
Missouri.....	17	<b>Mumps:</b>		Texas.....	9
New Jersey.....	354	Massachusetts.....	163	<b>Trichinosis:</b>	
North Dakota.....	79	Missouri.....	15	Massachusetts.....	7
North Dakota.....	16	New Jersey.....	69	<b>Tularaemia:</b>	
Texas.....	16	North Dakota.....	1	Missouri.....	1
Wyoming.....	30	Texas.....	17	Texas.....	1
<b>Dengue:</b>		Wyoming.....	4	<b>Typhus fever:</b>	
Texas.....	11	<b>Ophthalmia neonatorum:</b>		Texas.....	24
<b>Dysentery:</b>		Massachusetts.....	77	<b>Undulant fever:</b>	
Massachusetts.....	2	New Jersey.....	1	Texas.....	1
Missouri.....	8	Texas.....	2	<b>Vincent's angina:</b>	
Texas.....	53	<b>Paratyphoid fever:</b>		Wyoming.....	1
<b>German measles:</b>		Texas.....	7	<b>Whooping cough:</b>	
Massachusetts.....	12	<b>Rabies in animals:</b>		Massachusetts.....	671
New Jersey.....	13	Missouri.....	8	Missouri.....	115
<b>Hookworm disease:</b>		New Jersey.....	9	New Jersey.....	453
Wyoming.....	1	<b>Septic sore throat:</b>		North Dakota.....	40
<b>Impetigo contagiosa:</b>		Massachusetts.....	5	Texas.....	166
Wyoming.....	1	Missouri.....	15	Wyoming.....	7
<b>Lead poisoning:</b>		Wyoming.....	8		
Massachusetts.....	1				
New Jersey.....	3				

<sup>1</sup> Case occurred in September.





## City reports for week ended Nov. 4, 1933—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0			1		8	0		0	29	
Spokane.....	0			18	2	3	0		0	0	28
Tacoma.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	7	33
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0		0	2	6	19	0	0	0	5	68
Salem.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California:											
Los Angeles.....	17	17	1	7	6	63	6	18	2	44	272
Sacramento.....	1		0	3	2	6	0	3	0	1	23
San Francisco.....	6		0	1	8	12	0	11	1	24	169

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio-myelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
Vermont:				Wisconsin:			
Burlington.....	0	0	1	Milwaukee.....	0	0	1
Massachusetts:				Superior.....	0	0	1
Boston.....	1	1	1	Minnesota:			
Fall River.....	0	0	1	Minneapolis.....	0	0	4
Connecticut:				Iowa:			
Bridgeport.....	0	0	1	Sioux City.....	1	0	0
New Haven.....	1	0	0	North Dakota:			
New York:				Fargo.....	0	0	1
New York.....	1	2	6	Maryland:			
Pennsylvania:				Baltimore.....	0	0	1
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0	District of Columbia:			
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	1	Washington.....	3	2	0
Ohio:				Georgia:			
Cincinnati.....	0	0	1	Atlanta.....	2	2	0
Cleveland.....	0	1	2	California:			
Indiana:				San Francisco.....	1	0	1
Indianapolis.....	1	0	0				
Illinois:							
Chicago.....	5	1	2				

*Lethargic encephalitis*.—Cases: Trenton, N.J., 2; Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Cleveland, 2; Springfield, Ill., 1; Grand Rapids, Mich., 1; St. Louis, 9; Washington, 1; Fort Worth, Tex., 1; Salt Lake City, 1.

*Pellagra*.—Cases: Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; Birmingham, 1; Montgomery, Ala., 1; San Francisco, 1.

*Typhus fever*.—Cases: Birmingham, 1; Mobile, 3; Montgomery, 3.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR

## CANADA

*Provinces—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended October 21, 1933.*—The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the two weeks ended October 21, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis				1	3		1			5
Chicken pox		11		133	143	87	44	18	78	514
Diphtheria			6	49	17	25	3		1	101
Dysentery							1			3
Erysipelas				5	2	2		2	3	14
Influenza		17		1	25				4	47
Lethargic encephalitis					1		1			2
Measles				62	26		5		9	102
Mumps					45	8	20	2	63	136
Paratyphoid fever					5					5
Pneumonia		3			19		6		12	40
Poliomyelitis			1	9	5		5		2	22
Scarlet fever		19	1	160	105	36	14	12	62	409
Trachoma						1				3
Tuberculosis	2	2	4	95	77	9	9	4	35	237
Typhoid fever		5	7	147	35	5	2		2	203
Undulant fever					7					7
Whooping cough		12	2	183	181	69	82	12	49	590

*Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Two weeks ended November 4, 1933.*—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the two weeks ended November 4, 1933, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Poliomyelitis	8
Chicken pox	209	Puerperal septicemia	3
Diphtheria	86	Scarlet fever	200
Erysipelas	3	Tuberculosis	77
Influenza	1	Typhoid fever	77
Measles	54	Whooping cough	103

## DENMARK

*Communicable diseases—August 1933.*—During the month of August 1933 cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Denmark as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	5	Paratyphoid fever	25
Chicken pox	9	Poliomyelitis	106
Diphtheria and croup	110	Puerperal fever	20
Dysentery	180	Scabies	614
Epidemic encephalitis	5	Scarlet fever	267
Erysipelas	235	Syphilis	72
German measles	7	Tetanus (neonatorum)	1
Gonorrhoea	1,021	Tetanus (traumatic)	2
Influenza	3,409	Typhoid fever	20
Malaria	12	Undulant fever (Bact. abort. Bang)	57
Measles	215	Whooping cough	794
Mumps	121		

**JAMAICA**

*Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended November 4, 1933.*—During the 4 weeks ended November 4, 1933, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Kingston, Jamaica, and in the island outside of Kingston, as follows:

Disease	Kingston	Other localities	Disease	Kingston	Other localities
Chicken pox.....		15	Puerperal fever.....		1
Dysentery.....	11	10	Tuberculosis.....	27	64
Leprosy.....	1	2	Typhoid fever.....	10	65
Poliomyelitis.....	1	1			66

**PANAMA CANAL ZONE**

*Communicable diseases—July–September 1933.*—During the months of July, August, and September 1933, certain communicable diseases were reported in the Panama Canal Zone and terminal cities as follows:

Disease	July		August		September	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox.....	16		19		11	
Diphtheria.....	17		8		8	2
Dysentery (amebic).....	19	1	28	4	24	3
Leprosy.....					1	
Lethargic encephalitis.....					1	
Malaria.....	330	8	256	7	204	3
Measles.....	39		40	1	22	
Mumps.....	1		1		1	
Pneumonia.....		28		25		29
Poliomyelitis.....					1	
Scarlet fever.....	1					
Tuberculosis.....		31		23		27
Typhoid fever.....	4		5		2	
Typhus fever.....					1	
Whooping cough.....	5		4			

**PUERTO RICO**

*Notifiable diseases—Four weeks ended November 4, 1933.*—During the 4 weeks ended November 4, 1933, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the municipalities of Puerto Rico, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox.....	34	Pellagra.....	2
Diphtheria.....	70	Puerperal fever.....	4
Dysentery.....	131	Ring worm.....	10
Erysipelas.....	7	Syphilis.....	13
Filariasis.....	3	Tetanus.....	4
Influenza.....	134	Trachoma.....	55
Malaria.....	5, 120	Tuberculosis.....	498
Measles.....	65	Typhoid fever.....	14
Mumps.....	90	Whooping cough.....	142
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	6		























